

# The Young

# Hong Daily

# Press.

No. 4803

日八初月三年西癸未同

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 4th APRIL, 1873.

五拜禮

嘉四月四英

港香

[PRICE \$2] PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

April 3, QUANG-SE, Brit. str., 1,800, Jefferson  
Mauri, London 16th February, Port  
Said 22nd, Suez 23rd, Pemba 26th  
March, and Singapore 28th, General—  
P. M. S. S. Co.

April 3, ADELHEID, German br., 235, Vogel,  
Amen 1st April, General—ARNHOLD,  
KARBERG & Co.

April 3, IZOUROVNIK, Russian corvette, 1,553,  
Michel Cronin, Manila March 27th.

## Departures.

April 3, YESSO, str., for East Coast.  
April 3, DECCAN, str., for Bombay, &c.  
April 3, PEKING, for Amoy.  
April 3, DAYLIGHT, for Bangkok.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
April 3rd.

R. J. Robertson, for Saigon.

Sophia, for Kamput.

## Passengers.

Per QUANG-SE, str., from London, &c.,  
Messrs. Newell and Loring.

Per R. J. Robertson, for Saigon.

Per Sophia, for Kamput.

## Reports.

The German bark *Adelheid* reports left  
Amoy on 1st April, had fine weather to port.  
The British steamer *Quang-Se* reports left  
London on 14th February, Port Said on  
the 22nd, Suez on the 23rd, Pemba on 25th  
March, and Singapore on the 28th, experienced  
fine weather to the China Sea, when got strong  
N.E. monsoon from lat. 8° N., with a very heavy  
sea.

## FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
March 10th, Lie-yeen-chen from Hongkong,  
Bunde Dunkeld from Keeling; Adele from  
Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.  
March 17th, Kien-Wei for a Cruise.

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
March 12th, Esmeralda from Newcastle,  
N.W.; 16th, Oscar Vidal from Hakodadi, G.  
Washington from Nagasaki; Galveston from  
Manguli; 18th, Sally from Foochow; 20th,  
Narco from Nagasaki; 24th, Kin-han-ko from  
Keeling.

DEPARTURES.  
March 12th, Annie Marie for Tientsin, Elec-  
tra for Nagasaki; Britain's Prize for Nagasaki;  
Adele for Foochow; Albatross for Tientsin;  
Rose M. for Keeling; 13th, Laughing Wave  
for Amoy; Zobab for Nagasaki; 14th, Lucy  
Belmore for Chedao; Sydenham for Hongkong;  
15th, Surprise for Macao; 16th, Wm. Turner  
for Nagasaki; 17th, S. S. for Foochow; 18th,  
Hornbeam for Manil; 19th, West Wind-  
ward for Swallow; 19th, Fairlie for Chefoo;  
Albry's Isle for Nagasaki; 21st, Hongkong for  
Hongkong; 22nd, Esmeralda for Hongkong;  
23rd, Volga, str., from Foochow.

## YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
March 10th, Harrington from Liverpool;  
11th, Honshau, str., from Hongkong; 13th,  
New York, str., from Foochow; 15th, Anna,  
str., from Foochow; 16th, Adele for  
Hongkong; 17th, Finschire, str., from Shang-  
hai; 19th, Emma from Taipeh; 20th, Oge-  
nian, str., from Shanghai; Trevelyan Family  
from Taiwanfo; 21st, Colorado, str., from  
Hongkong; 22nd, Esmeralda for Hongkong;

23rd, Volga, str., from Foochow.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.  
THE Undersigned is authorized to accept  
risks on behalf of this Office, by First  
Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.  
PAID UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 of Dollars.

## Court of Directors.

Chairman—S. D. SASSON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Ad. M. Dr. H. L. LEWIS, Esq.  
A. F. H. LEWIS, Esq.  
A. J. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,  
Manager.

London Banker—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG:  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1  
percent per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum  
6 " 4 "  
12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and  
every description of Banking and Exchange  
Business transacted.

Bills discounted on London, and the chief  
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,  
America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

## Notices of Firms.

THE business hitherto conducted by us at  
this port, as Ship Brokers, will henceforth  
be carried on under the firm of HANEMANN  
& CO., in which Mr. R. STEIN has this day been  
admitted a partner.

S. L. HANEMANN,  
H. KLEIN,

1515 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself here as a  
Merchant and Commission Agent under  
the firm and style of ENGELEN & CO., Chinese  
name "TAT KEE."

YEO ENGELEN,

Im 510 Amoy, 1st April, 1873.

M. R. AD. S. CORDES has this day been ad-  
mitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & CO.

458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

M. R. SETHNEY GODFREY BIRD is autho-  
rized to sign our first presentation in  
Formosa.

DODD & CO.

243 Amoy, 1st March, 1873.

M. R. F. LANGDON and Mr. G. W. SIEGFRIED  
have this day been admitted partners in  
our firm in Hongkong and China.

Wm. PUSTAIN & CO.

62 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

1873 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1873.

## NOTICE.

A. MEETING of the Members of the Mon-  
treal Educational Society will be held  
at the CITY HALL LIBRARY on THURSDAY,  
24th April, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of con-  
firming the following resolutions passed at the  
Meeting on the 18th inst.

1st.—That \$3,000 of the remaining funds of  
the Society, amounting to \$3,276.16 be fund-  
ed for the purpose of endowing a scholarship, to be  
called the "Morrison Scholarship" at the  
Central School, under conditions to be drawn up  
by the Head-Master of the Central School,  
Mr. Morrison, and the Senior Pastoral member of the  
London Missionary Society.

2nd.—That the sum of \$250 be given to the  
Society, to be used in the cause of education in  
connection with Protestant missions in Hong-  
kong, and that the remaining balance, with  
the further small dividend expected to be paid  
during the current year from Messrs. Dent &  
Co.'s estate, be paid over to the funds of the  
Morrison Library in the City Hall.

Im 48 Hongkong, 27th March, 1873.

## NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from R. H. HAWKES, Esq., to sell by Pub-  
lic Auction, at his Residence, Belgrave, Albany Road,  
7d 519 Shanghai, 27th March, 1873.

## NOTICE.

A. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.

426 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

## NOW OPEN.

O RIENTAL TELEGRAPH AGENCY

HEAD OFFICE—102, LEADENHALL STREET,  
LONDON.

HONGKONG BRANCH—2, PEDDAR'S HILL

Messages received at all hours of the day for Lon-  
don, Europe, or America.

Agency charge on every message for trans-  
mission, \$1.50.

Tariff rate—For London or Great Britain,  
\$1.75 each word up to eight; \$1.50 for each  
following word.

To France, Holland, and Belgium, an addi-  
tional \$1.50 will be charged for each 15 words.

Other countries in Europe, \$2.50 will be charged  
for each 15 words.

For North America, \$1.50 per word up to five  
words, \$2.50 for every additional word.

For San Francisco and British Columbia, \$1.50  
per word up to four words; \$2.75 for every  
additional word.

To China, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
each following word.

To Japan, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To Australia, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To New Zealand, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To South Africa, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To America, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To Canada, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To Brazil, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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To Argentina, \$1.50 per word up to five words; \$2.75 for  
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severe and unmerited trouble, which they will probably regard more highly than any other expression of goodwill made by the English people. Dr. Walbaum, an eminent German physician in London, has received a letter from Mr. Thomas Birkhead, intimating his complete sympathy of the Minister with the sufferings to which Dr. M. H. Hassell has been exposed; and the writer further asks on behalf of the Queen, the acceptance of a cheque for £30, as token of her Majesty's individual regret.

Mr. Holmstead, the relieving-officer of St. Olave's, in Southwark, whose conduct was gravely called in question with regard to his safety from the hands of the local Government Board, has decided to leave the Guards. The Board, having held an official inquiry into the whole affair, has addressed to Mr. Holmstead a sharp and detailed letter of censure on his behaviour—pointing out that he had neglected his prescribed duties in this case, and cautioning him that "the Board will expect in future a strict compliance with the regulations laid down for his guidance."

At Dublin the trial of the Rev. Mr. Loftus was continued in the Court of Queen's Bench. Counsel for the defendant, in his summing up, told the jury that the defendant had endeavoured to exonerate his people in the exercise of the trust of his franchise—and if he had used language, while performing this duty, that was too strong or abusive—he had done nothing more than was done on the other side under "the exciting influence of the hour." After a reply for the Crown, the Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, who took several hours to deliberate, were ultimately discharged without having agreed upon a verdict.

Ms. Chaytor's action for libel and slander against Mr. Jones, founded on an accusation of cheating at cards during a game of *vingt-et-un* played in a railway carriage between London and Liverpool, was heard to its end and before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Court of Queen's Bench. The defendant was closely examined and cross-examined as to the circumstances of the game—the turning up of what was to be an underhand card on the part of the plaintiff—whether the game took place when the defendant remonstrated. At length the learned Judge, after some impressive remarks on the general question of gaming, dismissed the jury to consider their verdict; but, as after a considerable time, they were unable to agree, they were discharged.

FRIDAY, 14th February, 1873.

M. Thiers is nibbling away very steadily and effectively the huge incuse of the German war indemnity, which lies so heavily upon France. Yesterday's official organ of the French Government announces that the second payment of £8,000,000, on account of the fourth billion, was made to Germany about a week ago. Thus the balance of the indemnity still to be paid by France is, irrespective of interest, only £4,600,000; and when we consider the yield of the recent loan and the unwavering confidence of capitalists everywhere in the future of the country, it can hardly be doubted that the final payment will be effected months before the date fixed in the original Treaty of Peace—the 1st of May, 1873.

Pio Nuño received a courteous but national character response from a delegation of United States navy officers, who paid their respects on Wednesday. His Holiness inquired whether, in case of need, he could depend on welcome in America, and a captain promptly answered, "that the United States would consider it a great honour if His Holiness would accept their hospitality." Questions as to whether there have been any difficulties and inconveniences.

The first of the Civil War Election prosecutions, that of the Rev. Mr. Loftus, having terminated on Wednesday in the discharging of the jury, unable to agree on a verdict—the second came on yesterday, in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench. The Rev. Bartholomew Quinn was indicted for practising undue influence and intimidation. Mr. Butt, Q.C., argued at great length for the defendant on a preliminary point relating to the admission of evidence of the injury, but the Lord Chief Justice overruled the objection, and the trial proceeded.

Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him an action against Professor Hurley by a neighbour, who objects to the consequences of certain alterations which he is making in his residence and grounds at St. John's Wood. The professor's property, it seems, lies on two sides of that of the plaintiff, who has five years' lease and all the alterations complained of on the plea that they overlap the plaintiff's property, threaten to intercept the access of his air and, make his premises damp. After the Court had been occupied on the case all day, the Vice-Chancellor said that he would read the evidence in private, to decide him as to whether or not he would hear the defendant's counsel.

Lord Wallscourt, an Irish Peer and member of the Council of State, was sued for damages, in the Court of Queen's Pleas, by Miss Ellen Barker, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, daughter of a London merchant, had met the defendant in London on a visit, and an intimacy had sprung up, which involved a pledge of marriage on the part of Lord Wallscourt and the birth of a female child. Evidence as to the relations and samples of the correspondence between the parties were laid before the Court at some length, but in the end the case was arranged, the defendant paying £1,000, and allowing the plaintiff and her child one-half of his estate.

Before Mr. Busby, at Workhouse Street Police Court, a clerk was arraigned on the charge of stealing £19.8s. from a collar-maker in Dalston, who bears the assumed name of Müller, but who admitted that he was a French Communist, now under sentence of death. The charge was that the prisoner, entreated by his employer with money to pay an account, had detained part of the money; but the evidence was contradictory, and the prisoner was discharged—leaving the court in half an hour before he could be reapprehended on other accusations of embezzlement.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

(To the Editor of "The Times.")—The English Press is at present engrossed with the alleged hatred and malice which Germany is supposed to bear towards England, and endeavouring to discover its cause. Will you allow a German patriot space in "The Times" for a few words in explanation of the real feeling of Germany towards England, and how he understands them at least?

The whole of the present generation of Germans have brought up in reverence and admiration for the institutions, history, institutions and moral character of the British nation. You need only open any of our venerable histories of German literature to see that we one and all thankfully acknowledge all that our great poets and thinkers owe to English philosophy and literature. Even our most cultivated Germans know your Shakespeare well, often better, than their own Goethe. Nor do we, in England, regard with less gratitude and admiration England's foreign policy, which, though it may not always have been successful, has always been directed to the welfare of the rest of the world. As for your institutions, they have always been held up to us as the ideal we were to strive after—your national unity without centralization, your self-government without mob rule, your Monarchy, which only guarantees instead of impairing freedom, were the pattern we have set to us against ours. German Gulchmann of Heine's and Bülow's is right in this we claim for ourselves, and do not shrink to exercise a right of examination and criticism, and these lead us to make certain distinctions and reserves in our admiration for England. For instance, we are, on the whole, inclined to the opinion that the European policy of Pitt and Palmerston was more dignified than that which has since prevailed in Downing-street; that the democratic spirit which has pervaded the home policy of Great Britain is truly Liberal. As for your institutions, they have always been held up to us as the ideal we were to strive after—your national unity without centralization, your self-government without mob rule, your Monarchy, which only guarantees instead of impairing freedom, were the pattern we have set to us against ours.

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(To the Editor of "The Times.")—The English Press is at present engrossed with the alleged hatred and malice which Germany is supposed to bear towards England, and endeavouring to discover its cause. Will you allow a German patriot space in "The Times" for a few words in explanation of the real feeling of Germany towards England, and how he understands them at least?

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## Extracts.

## THE EMIGRANT.

Off when the sun is sinking fast,  
The spirit flies to those at home;  
It will not, cannot rest.  
Then when the shadows deepen long,  
And gently fades the light,  
I hasten to the dark old home,  
To spend the long dark night.

Often I look across the waves  
Which have from me divide,  
And think of all the dear lov'd ones  
Across the other side.  
Ofttimes I stand and listen long  
To what the wild winds say;  
I listen to them all the night;  
And half the weary day.

Oh, laughing waves, while as you roll,  
As if in mirth glee,  
Lift up your voices, truly tell  
If I will still love me;  
Tell me, if these stars left behind  
And ne'er again may see,  
If e'er they think of him who roams  
Across the rolling sea.

The wild and foaming waves go on  
And leave me all alone.  
They will not, cannot tell to me  
About my distant home;

They only mock my bitter pain,  
Laugh at my foolish prayer;  
Pass on and leave me standing thus  
Weighted down by heavy care.

Oh, lovd ones off! I vent me home,  
And see you sitting there;  
Weep not though now from thee I roam,  
But bairn growin' care.

Oh, lovd ones! send me from my home  
You love across the sea,  
That it may cheer the exile's heart  
Wherever he may be.

—*St. James Magazine.*

## A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.

Many stories are extant to performances interrupted by the entry of innocent messengers bringing to the players, in the presence of the audience, refreshments they had designed to consume behind the scenes, or sheltered from observation between the wings. Thus it is told of one Walls, who was the recipient in a Scottish theatre, and occasionally appeared in minor parts, that he once directed a maid-of-all-work, employed in the wardrobe department of the theatre, to bring him a glass of whisky. The night was wet, so the girl, not caring to go out, intrusted the commission to a little boy who happened to be standing by. The play was "Othello," and Walls played the Duke. The scene of the Senate was in the course of representation. Brabantio had just stated:

My particular grief  
Is of so flood-gate and overbearing nature,  
That it engulfs and swallows other sorrows,  
And it still itself,

and the Duke, obedient to his cue, had inquired:

Why, what's the matter?  
when the little boy appeared upon the stage,  
bearing a peevish measure, and explained:

"It's just the whisky, Mr. Walls; and I couldn't get it at fourpence, so you awn the landlord a penny; and he says it's time you was payin' what's due in the book."

The Senate broke up amid the uproarious laughter of the audience.

## SCENE AMONGST AMERICAN LEGISLATORS.

When Wise and Stanley came to blows there was the greatest excitement in the House, and for a few moments a general fight seemed imminent. The scene presented some ludicrous features, notwithstanding the tragical and painful character of the affair. The Clerk of the House, St. Clair Clark, seized the Speaker's mace, and in a loud voice commanded the peace. Governor Gilmer jumped on to a desk, and leaping over the heads of intervening members, threw himself upon the combatants. General Dawson, of Louisiana, drew a Bowie knife from a sheath at the back of his neck and plunged it into the midst of the row. General O. Butler seized Arnold of Tennessee by the throat and half strangled him, apparently on general principles, and without any previous misunderstanding. At this critical moment Dixon Lewis, of Mississippi, a man of enormous size and corresponding strength, awoke to the exigencies of the occasion. His seat was at the outer edge of the semicircle, near the central door of the hall. He was writing on his desk when the affair commenced, and so absorbed was he in what he was about that the first stage of the array did not attract his attention—noise, bustle, and confusion being no uncommon things in the House. Hearing a vociferous exclamation, he rose to his feet, and seeing Butler and Arnold in a desperate struggle, he called out, "What's this?" and making his way through the throng by the momentum of his great weight, he grasped them apart as easily as a mother might separate two contending children. He inquired, "What the devil is all this about?" The effect was electrical, and quiet was soon restored.—From "Recollections of an Old Slave," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

## THE UTE INDIANS.

The Indians of the mountains here are the Utes, generally considered as the lowest of all the Indian tribes, but the inhabitants of Colorado know them better, and although they do not hold them in high esteem, except as peaceful neighbours, they look on them as a warlike, warlike tribe, infinitely better and stronger than their neighbours on the plains—the Arapahos, Cheyennes, and Sioux, with all of whom they are at constant enmity, an enemy of great service to the whites, for the Utes are so dreadfully warlike, that they form an invincible protection to the parks and valleys, the hostile Indians seldom venturing beyond the limits of their own territories; when occasionally they have so ventured, there has been war, and the Utes invariably have been the conquerors. In Colorado the Ute tribe is estimated at twenty-five thousand strong, and their hunting grounds extend over a vast extent of country. A large portion of the territory is set aside for their use by the States Government, upon which no American is allowed to settle. This plan has been adopted with all the different tribes, some of whom are content to remain on their reserves, whilst others object strongly, and are usually on the war-path. The Utes have been dispossessed, but Ute, their head chief, is a man of sound sense and clear judgment, and he has hitherto succeeded in keeping them in capital order. It is his boast that his tribe has always been peaceable to the whites, and though there have been rumours of a breaking out, it has never come, and every year the great influx of American emigration renders the chance of its coming less, and the security of the white man infinitely greater. I saw my first Ute in Denver; they arrived in one of the coaches on a particularly cold day, and walked boldly up to the store in the hotel reception room, taking chairs and settling themselves down without a word to anybody. Here they remained for some time, whilst I was occupied in taking stock of their appearance. They were short, powerfully built men, with reddish-brown faces, peculiarly low foreheads, and hard, cruel-looking eyes, evidently great swells in their own individual opinions. One was dressed in tanned deerskin, with fringed seams, and studded devices, composed of many coloured lines, up and down his buckskin trousers; the other wore the proud costume of an American soldier, and on his breast there rested a medal about the size of an ordinary saucer, not doubt a pearl of great value in the tribe.—From "London to the Rocky Mountains," in the Gentleman's Magazine.

## GROWING OLD.

Not like a tiger at a bound, nor yet like a confused mob met honestly in the open, and conquering by fair means in a fair fight; but like a thief in the night, silently, stealthily, unobserved, creeping on by unmarked degrees, and at each step, carrying a point and gaining an advantage, comes old age, that dreadful enemy to men, the pitiless harbinger of disease and death. And, however gallant our resistance may be, however resolute our intention of withstanding to the last, and driving victory over age if conquered by death, we are overcome in the end. Year by year we lose ground steadily when once the Rubicon is passed and the war between our youth and our years has begun, and we never get it back. The first grey hair is the first flag of triumph which the enemy reveals; the first undeniable wrinkle is the first breach made in the works, irreparable and ever widening; and nothing can bring down the first or build up the second again. Crafty appliances may conceal the damage done, but they do not change the fact. Not a fortune spent in the costliest hair-dyes ever made by chemist and barber in concert, can restore the lost gold, or turn those silver tresses back to their original blackness. They can make a good pretence, just as licker can make base metal look like fine gold. But the reality remains the same. The ears of your fine gold is, in spite of polish and color, only base metal; and old age is not cheated of the substantiality of his victory because dyes and paints fashion out a youthful wizard, which in the beginning of things can make the false appear the true. Underneath the glossy flattery of the dye are the silver streaks from which age has banished the color of youth; underneath the fair surface made up of paint and powder lies the reality of scabs and pockers, which are the finger marks of time of crow's feet trodden thick about the eyes, of furrows plowed deep across the brow, and channels cut and scored round about the lips. Age can afford to laugh at my lady's clever devices for his disguise. They arrest nothing, if they seem to stop all, and only delay the moment of public surrender by a few months at the best. These ruses pot and crystal vials of *blanc de perle* do not constitute the bloom of youth, though they say they do; and what is more, they soon show that they are of art, not nature. They are like the crossed straws laid across the road to arrest the progress of the which, and which never did arrest it. They only make a point of holding the way, while the which steals on quietly and insensibly, as a mist steals over the mountain side, as darkness creeps across the face of the earth when the sun goes down. As time goes on, the enemy becomes too strong even for the bravest pretences of art and science to mask his works. Dye becomes pale; rouge and *blanc de perle* deceive in vain, but the wearied theror; pads and stays, puttings and patchings are of no more effect in giving roundness to the "ruckle of bones" to which that malignant Time has reduced. He, or in keeping down the monstrous load of flesh which the former syph now carries, than the galvanic battery has power to make the dead bird fly and seek its mate. Evidently on the cheeks does not give the lost lustre of youth to the dim and swollen eyes; euanal though laid on with a towel, does not brace up the loose flesh nor give back the soft roundness of the young throat, nor part off the superfluity of skin that hangs from the broadening jaw. No artificial support can bring suppleness to the tottering steps or straightness to the failing knees. Year by year the enemy waxes stronger, and the pretence work grows more transparent; till at last the supreme moment comes, when the flag has to be struck, and the surrender formally made—when the former belle, the old-time beau, has perforce to confess to the march of time, and the ravages committed on the way.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

if 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

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NORTON, LYALL & CO., Agents.

if 1174 26th June, 1872.

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ROBERT S. WALKER & CO., Agents.

Agents Royal Insurance Company.

if 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

## PENINSULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents.

if 717 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

## LIVERPOOL AND LONDON &amp; GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

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if 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

## OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

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## TRANSANTALICO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

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PORTION TO THE AMOUNT OF NET PREMIUMS CONTRIBUTED.

W.M. PUSTAK & CO., Agents.

if 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

## SPANISH FOLK-LORE.

Nothing can be more charming than the environs of Barcelona in winter, which may be most pleasantly spent in a villa near Sarria, but in summer the sun beats pitilessly upon its sandy hillocks, and the ground is cracked into a thousand widely opening rifts by its power. Lizards abound here and rejoice in the sun-shine, and the dangerous tarantula is not unfrequently met with.

Spanish legend tells us that the tarantula is a foolish and impudent woman who had such a passion for dancing that she never ceased to dance even when the Divine Master was passing by, but conducted herself with appalling irreverence. Therefore the Saviour rebuked her by converting her into a spider, with a guitar stamped upon its back, and ordained that its bite should cause all those bitten by it to dance, till they fall down fainting and exhausted. Most picturesque is all such Spanish folklore, and in no country is it more abundant. Of the serpent it is said that, after its triumph in the Garden of Eden, it always went erect and swollen with pride, till it met with the Holy Family during their flight into Egypt, and, anacondizing attempted to kill the Infant Jesus; then St. Joseph, indignantly rebuking it, laid it down and never rose up again, and ever since it has crawled on the ground.

From "Hard's Wanderings in Spain."

## WHERE DICKENS SLEEPS.

Death took Charles Dickens suddenly, but who shall say he died upon his unprepared?

Our shaft may be swift as the lightning's flash, or we may mumble over our beds for years, and die unready. It is sufficient for us to know that God took him in his own good time, and that he had been permitted to fill a place in the history of his age, to enjoy a career, and to accomplish a life-work which kings and conquerors might envy. That life work accomplished, he sleeps in Westminster Abbey. There was a proposition that he should be buried in Rochester Cathedral, Rochester, which is the Cloisterian of Edwin Drood, close to his old Kentish home; but the voice of England spoke out, demanding that his great soul should be laid among the ashes of the dead in that poet's corner which has been consecrated to the greatest, wisest, and best of her countrymen. And there he lies, at the foot of Handel, and at the head of Sheridan with Richard Cumberland resting on his right hand, and the great historian Macaulay on his left. His grave is near the foot of Addison's statue, and Thackeray's bust looks down on the last resting place of his old friend; Dr. Johnson and Garrick lie within a few yards of him, while separated from Dickens' grave by the statues of Shakespeare and Southey and Thompson are the memorials of rare nobles John Milton, and a host of other worthies, each of them the glory of English literature in his day. When I visited the Abbey, the next day, crowds of people, with mournful, sympathizing faces, were gathered around, and the broad stones, on which the dead are buried, were strewn with wreaths of immortals. And I thought, my friends and brothers, that when I crossed the Atlantic I would in your presence, as it were, lay this poor flower upon the grave of one whom you appreciated so generously, whom you loved so well.—Edmund Yates.

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